

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 21, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 70  
Humidity : 69, " 54

December 21, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 64 p.m. 66  
Humidity : 80, " 77

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 20.2

2813 丙戌年十一月十五日

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

一九一四年十二月二十一日

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL PAYS THE PENALTY.

### ALLIES TAKE MORE GERMAN TRENCHES.

### Indian Troops Make Good Headway.

### BRITISH STEAMER STRIKES MINE OFF IRISH COAST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### Stiff Fighting in Poland.

Dec. 20, 11.55 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—

On the left bank of the Vistula, along the front of the rivers Bzura and Rakva, a series of fights occurred yesterday, which at certain points assumed a serious character.

Two German companies, while crossing a half-burnt bridge over the Bzura, were immediately attacked, and they lost prisoners and machine guns.

In the region of Przemysl the Austrians sortied in considerable strength, but failed lamentably. They were caught on the flank and routed, many prisoners being taken.

### British Steamer Strikes a Mine.

Dec. 20, 11.25 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer Tritonia struck a mine off the north Irish coast on the 10th and is believed to have foundered. The crew has been landed.

The Tritonia was a British steamer of 4,272 tons gross, owned by Donaldson Bros., and built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., at Glasgow, in 1893. Her port of registry was Glasgow.

### Rebel Leader Shot.

Dec. 20, 5.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that the rebel leader, Captain Fourie, was court-martialled yesterday and shot at dawn to-day.

His brother, Lieutenant Fourie, had his death sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment.

Captain Fourie adopted a defiant attitude throughout, but took the responsibility of leading his young brother astray.

Both were officers in the South African Defence Force.

### Good Work by the Allies.

Dec. 20, 5.55 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—

Between the sea and the Lys we gained some ground on the front Nieuport St. Georges.

The enemy is now forcing his defences eastward and southward of Ypres, but there have been artillery engagements and slight progress was made by us.

From the Lys to the Oise we took possession of part of the German first line of trenches along the front Richebourg-l'Avoue-Givry-Lys-le-Basse.

We recaptured a German trench at Maicourt, south-east of Albert.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Germans twice attacked most violently in the Lihons district, attempting to recapture trenches, but were repelled.

The superiority of our artillery from the Oise to Argonne showed itself by interruption of the enemy's fire, destruction of quick-firer shelters and observation posts and the dispersal of a hostile concentration.

We repelled three attacks in the Bois-de-la-Grande, two on Fontaine-Madame and another at St. Hubert.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

### Indians' Advance.

Dec. 20, 6.40 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the following addition to last night's communiqué has been issued:

The British in the direction of Neuve Chapelle lost some trenches taken yesterday, while the Indians advanced hundreds of metres towards Richebourg-l'Avoue, which is north-west of La Bassée.

### Loyal Egypt.

Dec. 20, 6.55 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that the Sultan, while driving through the street to Abbud Palace, was joyously acclaimed by the populace. There was an imposing military display.

The people also enthusiastically cheered the officials. The town was decorated with flags.

### Sir Francis Bertie.

Dec. 20, 8.5 p.m. It is officially announced that Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to Paris, has consented to the prolongation of his appointment, which should terminate at the end of the year.

### French Reports.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.)

We progressed in Belgium, repulsing all counter-attacks, and a vigorous offensive gained us several trenches in the Arras region. Our artillery nearly secured an important advance in the Aisne and Champagne regions. The Germans blew up one of our trenches in Argonne and made attempts to emerge with three battalions, but were repulsed with very heavy losses.

The Minister for the Navy announces that the German cruiser Dresden succeeded in entering Paua Arenas, and, after taking coal, sailed.

A London message says:—England has established a Protectorate over Egypt.

A Sofia message says:—Von der Goltz has been appointed Minister for War and Military Governor in Constantinople. Enver Pasha leaves to take command of Anatolia's troops.

On the 17th the Allies progressed actively between the sea and the Lys, attaining the Lombardzyde road at Bains, east of Steenstraete, carrying the enemy's trenches, taking three machine guns and 100 prisoners, and gaining 350 metres.

In the Bixchoote region they advanced about 500 metres and took 80 prisoners and one machine gun. On the Ypres-Menin road they progressed 100 metres. In the Arras region, by means of a vigorous offensive, they took possession of several German trenches. In front of Anchy-lez-la-Basse, Notre-Dame-de-Consolation, where they progressed about 500 metres, and at Loos, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, and St. Laurent-Blangy, on a front of more than a kilo metre, the French troops carried nearly all the first line of the German trenches.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### Fresh Activity in France.

Dec. 19, 6.30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—

North of Malincourt we were obliged to abandon a trench we had captured, which was set on fire by grenades.

Several German trenches were captured in the regions of Mame and Lihons; and three violent counter-attacks were repulsed.

There have been artillery duels in the Aisne and Champagne regions, the enemy's artillery showing greater activity.

We blew up a German sap in the Bois-de-la-Grande.

Near Saint Hubert the enemy, by a lively attack, succeeded in making slight progress.

It is confirmed that our artillery on the heights of the Mouse, directed by aviators, demolished two heavy batteries and damaged a third battery.

There is nothing to report from the Mense to the Vesges. The enemy indulged in heavy rifle fire in the Vesges, but did not attack.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### German Claims Unfounded.

Dec. 19, 11.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communiqué indicates that the German claims to a sweeping victory are unfounded.

The fighting on the Bzura is beginning to develop. We have repelled several German attacks.

There have been only outpost affairs in other districts on the left of the Vistula.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners in Western Galicia.

A strong force of the Przemysl garrison is trying to fight its way out. We are fighting here under favourable conditions.

### German Column Annihilated.

Dec. 20, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states that in Belgium, in the region of Steenstraete, a German attack was repelled.

We progressed up rapidly in the vicinity of Kortekirken.

The enemy showed some activity towards Thiepval and Lihons, but a German column was surprised and literally annihilated.

### Scandinavian Monarchs' Agreement.

Dec. 20, 8.5 a.m.

It is officially announced in Stockholm that the meeting of the three Scandinavian Sovereigns not only consolidated the existing relations between the three Kingdoms, but enabled an agreement to be reached on special questions. They also agreed to continue the co-operation so happily inaugurated, and to arrange fresh meetings when necessary.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Editions of yesterday:—]

### Allies Make Further Progress at Various Points.

Dec. 19, 8.20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—

Yesterday in Belgium we organised the ground gained on the preceding day. South of Dixmude we pushed our line southward of Kortekirken. Our advance southward of Ypres continues, on marshy and difficult ground.

We progressed between the Lys and the Somme, in the region of Notre Dame de Consolation, southward of La Bassée, advancing over a kilometre in the last two days.

We also made progress in the direction of Carenay and St. Laurent-Blangy. Despite the liveliest counter-attacks, the positions we gained have been maintained.

We advanced on the night of December 17 and the following day in the region of Albert, under the most violent fire and reached the barbed wire defences of the enemy's second line.

### Egypt and the Turkish Debt.

Dec. 19, 4.15 p.m.

The alteration in the status of Egypt does not affect the Turkish debt secured on the Egyptian tribute, which the Egyptian administration will continue to transmit to Rothschilds and the Bank of England.

### The King's Message to the New Sultan.

Dec. 19, 4.15 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has telegraphed to the Sultan of Egypt as follows:—

On the occasion of Your Highness entering upon your high office, I desire to convey to you the expression of my most sincere friendship and the assurance of my unflinching support in safeguarding the integrity of Egypt and in securing her future well-being and prosperity. Your Highness has been called upon to undertake the responsibilities of high office at a grave crisis in the national life of Egypt; but I feel convinced that you will be able, with the co-operation of your ministers and the protectorate of Great Britain, to successfully overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt and the wealth, liberty and happiness of its people.

### Huge Shipping Freights.

Dec. 19, 6.15 a.m.

Record shipping freights are being paid in London, tonnage having been chartered at 40/- grain River Plate to England, compared with the rate of 12/6 paid in the summer; and 95/- cotton Savannah to Liverpool.

### No British Warships Lost off East Coast.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that no British warships of any kind were lost during the recent operations off the East Coast.

### A Lull in Poland.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that almost a complete lull on practically the whole front on the left bank of the Vistula succeeded the enemy's attacks of the last few days, all of which were repulsed.

We are obliged to modify the dispositions of certain of our armies in conformity with the movement of a part of our troops towards the River Bzura and the constant reinforcement of the fortifications in the Carpathians.

### Russians Take a Further 3,000 Prisoners.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

On December 18 we checked the offensive of the enemy in Western Galicia.

Our offensive on the front Sniok-Lysk, in Galicia, continues successfully. We took three thousand prisoners, several guns and some mitrailleuses.

### Revised Statement of Casualties on the East Coast.

Dec. 19, 6.15 p.m.

It is now stated that there were 103 killed and 444 wounded at Hartlepool; and 17 killed and 50 wounded at Scarborough.

### The "Vorwärts" on the Russian "Defeat."

Dec. 19, 6.15 a.m.

The Berlin "Vorwärts" says it is a ridiculous and misleading exaggeration to speak of the annihilation and defeat of the Russians; and that, even if the body be great, the Russians must have escaped safely owing to their timely retreat.

## THE RAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The Allies have gained ground on the front from Nieuport to St. Georges.

Violent German attempts to recapture trenches in the Lihons district have been repulsed.

On driving through the streets of Cairo, the Sultan of Egypt was joyously acclaimed by the populace.

From the Lys to the Oise the Allies have taken possession of part of the German first line of trenches.

Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France, has consented to a prolongation of his appointment.

There have been marked evidences of the superiority of the Allies' artillery fire from the Oise to Argonne.

The Indian troops have advanced some hundreds of metres towards Richebourg-l'Avoue, north-west of La Bassée.

The meeting of the three Scandinavian monarchs has resulted in an agreement being reached on special questions.

The British steamer Tritonia has struck a mine off the north Irish coast; the crew was landed, but it is believed the ship foundered.

The rebel leader, Captain Fourie, has been court-martialled at Pretoria and shot, while his brother, Lieutenant Fourie, has had his death sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment.

### NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

## NOTICES

MARINE MOTORS FOR  
**MOTOR BOATS**  
OF THE FOLLOWING MAKES  
BUFFALO, KELVIN  
AND  
THORNYCROFT.  
AND OF ALL SIZES.

LOWEST PRICES & FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO  
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**OREGON PINE LUMBER.**

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.  
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

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CAN Be Cured.**

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest! This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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**PORLTAND CEMENT**

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1914.

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SOLE AGENTS

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate of a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

**CENTRAL LOCATION.**  
All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.  
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.  
Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

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**PERFECT SANITATION.**

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of  
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Lipton's No. 1 Tea, 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds, 80 cts. per lb. Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb. Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb. Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes, &c. in Hongkong. Obtainable only at

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

**Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore**  
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

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ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.  
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix" O. C. MOOSO.

HONGKONG TURKISHBATH &  
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NOW OPEN.  
LADIES CAN USE THE BATHS EVERY FORENOON.

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath ... ... ... \$3.00  
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Simple Bath ... ... ... 75 cts.

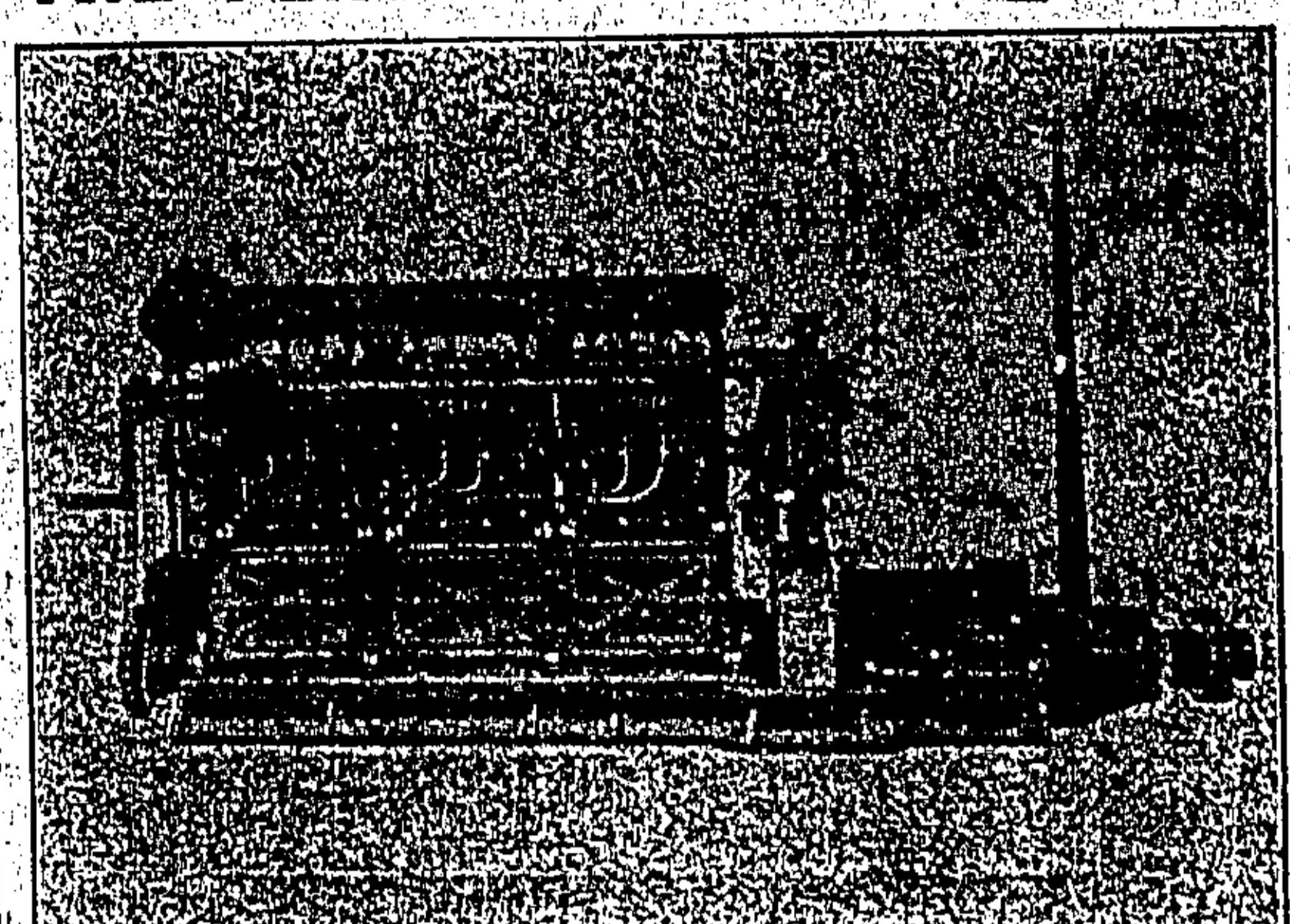
For Medical Bath Doctor's Prescription Wanted.

Dr. C. L. CHOW, Manager.

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## NOTICES

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STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE  
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.  
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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IN CHINA LTD.**  
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

My Lady Nicotine.

The astonishing revolution of feeling which has occurred with regard to the use of tobacco is nowhere better exemplified than by the fact that the British Government to-day is doing what it has never done before, supplying free tobacco to the troops, and in France the factories of the Regie are working at full pressure so that the French soldier shall not lack smoking materials. A century ago Wellington condemned smoking as being "a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco." In the Crimean war also efforts were made to discourage the use of tobacco, but those efforts were negatived by the officers and men taking all the more readily to the tobacco adopted by their French and Turkish allies and by its aid their discomforts were so alleviated that ever since the practice, if not actively encouraged, has been passively countenanced by those in command both in the army and in the navy.

Daily Press.

Egypt.

Up to the present, progress has been retarded by the capitulations which, however necessary they may have been in the past as safeguards against Ottoman official tyranny, have long ceased to have any justification in Egypt. With their disappearance the path of the reformer would be cleared of obstruction. By placing all foreigners outside the scope of the native law, they have resulted in a welter of conflicting jurisdictions. There are the Mixed Tribunals, set up by the Powers for hearing civil causes in which Europeans are concerned; Consular Courts, for the trial of Europeans charged with the commission of crimes; Native Courts, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction amongst Ottoman subjects, according to a modified French code; and Ecclesiastical Courts, dealing with personal and domestic questions amongst Mohammedans. Side by side with this division of authority stands the fact that no legislation affecting the foreign inhabitants—who, though relatively small in numbers, are commercially most important—can be enacted without the consent of sixteen different Powers.

China Mail.

An Urgent Appeal.

As far as we can judge, the British Ambulance Committee seem likely to be able to organise and give effect to an effort which, we feel sure, the British public will gladly make, now that the most urgent and immediate needs of our own wounded are generally and— we believe—adequately provided for. The instructions given to those who intend driving their own cars, or going with them as attendants, are of special interest, and we are glad to notice that the committee insist on all for whom they are responsible being inoculated against typhoid before starting. And if we cannot all send cars, and if still fewer can accompany them, we can at least assist so good a movement by providing the sinews of war and subscribing the first sum of \$50,000 required for running expenses. The idea of dividing the whole fleet into units of six, each unit under the control of a French Red Cross official, seems practical and sensible. We hope that many such units, all self-supporting, will soon be on their way across the Channel, where, we feel sure, the French nation will heartily appreciate the gracious expression of encouragement given to the committee by Her Majesty the Queen, by Queen Alexandra, and by the Prince of Wales.

American Trade Shows Big Recent Improvement.  
Washington, December 12.—Trade returns for the past few weeks show a decided improvement and it looks now as if the business depression is about to become a thing of the past.—Manda Bulletin.

For a good middle and a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER  
JARD. SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yau Ma Tei.

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruits & Vegetables are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Preserves are prepared from the best quality of Fruits. We give our special attention to our business and assure you of our best service.

Developing, Printing & Engraving.

## MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1914.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Memory of Raffles. Ipb, December 11.—At the prize-giving of the Anglo-Chinese School, to-day, the Rev. Mr. Horley suggested a Straits University on the same lines as that at Hongkong. He said it would be a fitting memorial to Sir Stamford Raffles, as the centenary of the founding of Singapore was not far off. The Resident, Mr. Marks, supported the idea but considered the establishment of a technical school more important. Government, he said, had intended to place on this year's estimates a vote for a School of Agriculture, but the finances would not permit of it.—*Straits Times*.

Registration of Deeds. A bill is to be introduced into the Singapore Legislative Council on the subject of the registration of deeds. The objects and reasons state: This bill consolidates ten ordinances, and at the same time amends a few of the provisions of these ordinances. The chief amendment provides that instruments shall be provisionally registered and that the conditions precedent to complete and permanent registration must be performed within six months. If the registration is not completed within six months, i.e., if the provisions of clause 15 are not complied with in that period of time, the provisional registration is null and void. On the other hand, if the registration is completed within six months the date of provisional registration is deemed to be the date of registration. Under the existing law it is optional for the Governor-in-Council to provide by rules for provisional registration. Under this bill, provisional registration is provided for and must precede permanent registration. Provisional registration operates in favour of the person desiring to register an instrument. This consolidation has been suggested and approved by the Statute Law Commissioners.

"Iron Cross for Almighty." It is terrible, but it is also glorious to be a man in 1914," said Professor Q. (Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch) in his lecture at Cambridge University last month upon "Patriotism in British Literature." A stupid man who could not see clearly what he meant by Religion might easily be, and indeed not seldom was, the wickedest influence in the world. His heart would bleed over Louvain while he sacked it, and, with gathering confidence, he would promise, so that he be allowed to do the same to Calais, to reward the Almighty, with an Iron Cross, Second Class. —*Daily Mail*.

First Licensing Case Since Early Closing.

At Greenwich on November 14 the first case in London against a licensed victualler for contravening the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914, and the Order in Council made under the Act, was heard. Mrs. Rogers, landlady of the Duke of Edinburgh, Colombe-street, Greenwich, was summoned for allowing the consumption of intoxicants after 11 p.m. Two men found in the house drinking at 11.15 were also summoned. The defence was that Mrs. Rogers acted under a misapprehension, thinking that drink sold before 11 could be consumed after that hour. Mr. Symons said the maximum penalty was £50, and future cases would involve heavy penalties. As this was the first case, he would order payment of costs only, three guineas, by Mrs. Rogers, and 10s. 6d. each by the other defendants.

Death of "Pitcher." The death took place at his residence, Atherton Lodge, Camden-road, last month, of Mr. Arthur Binstead, the well-known sporting journalist and editor and founder of *Town Topics*. Mr. Binstead, the celebrated "Pitcher" (of tales), was for 28 years on the *Sporting Times*, and in January, 1912, having severed his connection with that journal, he launched *Town Topics*. Among various books that he wrote were "Mop, Fair," "Pitcher's Proverbs," "Gals Gossip," and "Pitcher in Paradise." Mr. Binstead, who was 53 years of age, leaves a widow and a son and daughter. He had for some time been suffering from affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he became seriously ill. Death was due to heart disease.

## NOTICE



Why not put a Victor-Victrola in your home this Christmas?

The musical instrument that every one can play; that every one can afford.

Its remarkable variety of music and entertainment gives pleasure to every one; and its wonderful tone is a delight every day in the year.

You surely don't want to be without a Victor-Victrola in your home; and you don't need to be for there's a Victor-Victrola to suit every purse—\$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200.

Come in today and hear this wonderful instrument and find out about our easy terms.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:  
MOUTRIE'S.



## GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH.

Truth Told by a Berlin Journalist.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14. An editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who is taking part in the battles in Flanders as an officer of the reserve has sent a letter to his paper, in which he says that the British soldier is not to be under-rated. He writes:

Our young soldiers show an eager desire for the fight, and they are marching to the battle-fields with the intention of catching British soldiers, as they say. Every one of them was firmly convinced that God gave the Englishmen their long legs in order that they might better run away. One remembers the many sketches and cartoons of Tommy Atkins. A few of our men, and only a few, knew something more about the English.

We discovered in a house two severely wounded British officers, and we seized their diaries, which contained very valuable notes. One hour later the first British prisoner was brought in. "He looks like a chauffeur," our men said. "Are they good shots?" they asked. "He looks more like a football or cricket."

But after another hour the comrades of the captured Englishman gave us their answer to the question whether they could shoot or not. And they did it so plainly that after the first encounter our battalion was reduced to half its number. We fear that the clean-shaven gentlemen do not always use their long legs for flight, but now and then for very severe attacks. In a few hours we found that our enemy was not to be dealt with as a negligible quantity.

The British infantry opposed to us round Ypres can only be described as the best of troops. The great vigour with which the British soldiers defended their positions was admirable, and when they were repulsed they always tried, mostly during the night, to regain the lost ground. In these attempts they are effectively assisted by their artillery, which is equal to the French and the German artillery. The English also had heavy ship-guns in the trenches around Ypres, and their grenades and shells caused great havoc among our infantry. When our advance brought the British troops into a more awkward fix the British infantry tried over and over again, especially in the neighbourhood of Beccacore, to break

through our lines. During one of these attempts we captured about 500 Englishmen.

The main strength of the British infantry lies without doubt in defence and the good use of their ground. Here the instinct of the British hunting man is very useful to him, and of this the average infantryman has none. The British recruit is very quick in learning the use of his rifle, the utilisation of the ground, and patrolling. The hardiness of the British soldier we could well observe during the many battles in this neighbourhood.

The British trenches were so skilfully arranged that they could not be seen with the naked eye. When we occupied the first British trenches we were astonished at their good construction as regards depth, side-cover against splinters of shells, and breast-works. They were all well prepared for a long resistance. The greatest surprise for us was the number of steel plates which were for the strengthening of the trenches. The resting-places were abundantly provisioned, and our men found there great stores of preserved provisions, including corned beef and other tinned meats and vegetables. Many of our men discovered also a fresh supply of razors.

The British soldier is an expert in patrolling. I often followed with my field-glasses a British patrol, and I could see that their work was very clever; much better than our men could do. We Germans must not underrate the British mercenaries. Our advance in West Flanders can only proceed step by step.

## IN SAMOA.

British and Germans: Amicable Relations.

The following letter has been received in Sydney from a German resident of Samoa. The heading is Tuaramato, October 24.

"Many thanks for your kind letters, dated September 17 and 24. All letters which we send, and also those which arrive from Sydney, are opened here by the Censor. That war has broken out between our two countries was reported here the same day the war was declared.

"The Governor notified the British Consul here to that effect, but stated at the same time that he would make no alterations regarding their rights; they have in fact been treated by us just the same as if no war had broken

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

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Ia D'AGUILAR STREET.

on. I am sure that everyone of our British residents will gladly confess that he has always been treated exceedingly well by our German Government. This was the reason that, shortly after the arrival of the warship and other transport steamers, the British residents got up an address to the Admiral, asking him to treat us Germans under the British flag in the same kind manner as the Germans have treated us under their flag. Of course, you know that Samoa has been occupied since August 29 by the New Zealand forces, without any resistance on our part.

"The first days we had to get passes to leave Apia, but even that has been done away with. Any white man can go where he likes between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Chinese labourers thought now the glorious day of freedom had come. The next day after the occupation (a Sunday) we Germans saw Colonel Logan, and arranged with him about getting further provisions, and other things were discussed. About 500 Chinese gathered before the courthouse, and started a row. They soon were cleared out of Apia by our native police. A few of them were very badly knocked about.

"The Governor notified the British Consul here to that effect, but stated at the same time that he would make no alterations regarding their rights; they have in fact been treated by us just the same as if no war had broken

had to deal are very obliging indeed. They treat me very well. Business is carried on as far as possible. Some of our Germans, including my boss, have been deported to Auckland."

F. M. S. Government Appointments.

The F.M.S. Government Gazette announces the following appointments:—Mr. T. W. Paton to act as assistant District Officer, Raub; Mr. L. Bayman to act as assistant District Officer, Pekan; Mr. S. W. Jones to act as assistant District Officer, Lipis; Mr. P. A. Satow to act as Warden of Mines, Perak; Mr. J. Laird to act as assistant Warden of Mines, Perak; Mr. R. E. Gordon-Walker to officiate as assistant District Officer, Kuala Kubu; Mr. W. L. Conley to act as Commissioner of Police, F.M.S.; Mr. H. M. Hatchell to be Chief Police Officer, Perak, and Mr. D. M. Barry to be Chief Police Officer, Selangor.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE it is sure to tempt you.

"All the officers with whom I

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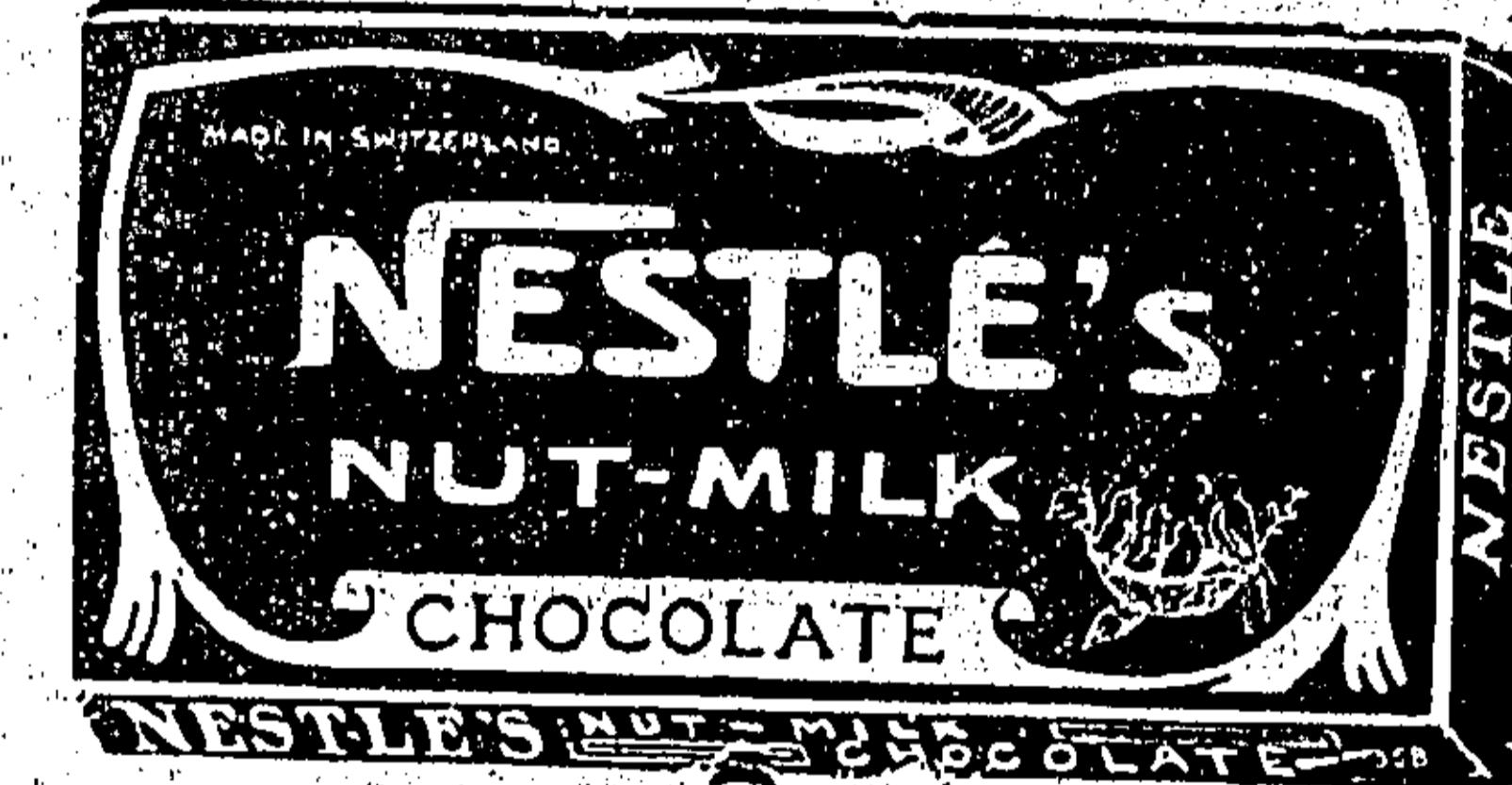
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by M. McD. Bodkin, K. C. .... 175

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by A Member of Society ..... 175

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by George Webb Hardy ..... 175

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by Richard Dehau ..... 175

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by Mrs. Humphry Ward ..... 175

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by Victoria Cross ..... 175

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FOR

1915.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shanghai, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## DEATH.

MAITLAND.—John Andrew Maitland, late of Shanghai. (By telegram from London.)

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

## SUBURBS FOR HONGKONG.

Nothing has been heard for some time past of the projected scheme for developing the south side of the island as a suburban residential district, but from the fact that provision has been made in this year's Budget for the extension of the road to a point which would bring it into touch with the site selected, we may assume that there are still hopes of the proposals taking definite shape some day. The present, of course, is not a time in which either the Government or local syndicates are likely to launch out on any extensive programme for solving the housing problem. But it is certainly a favourable moment in which to review the situation and to look at any and every possibility which may help towards attaining the end desired. It is with this point in mind that we venture to throw out an idea which appears to us to be at once attractive and feasible.

In Sydney and in other Australian cities where congestion has interfered with new building schemes, we believe quite a number of suburban areas have been developed along the coast and on suitable islands by ferry companies which have run frequent steamer services therefrom to the cities themselves. These places, so we are informed, have become exceedingly popular and have drawn thousands of people from the crowded cities to spots where living is cheaper and conditions are decidedly more healthful. Why could not some such idea be worked upon in Hongkong? There are numerous suitable localities within half an hour's, or, at the most, three-quarters of an hour's, run from Hongkong itself. For example, there is Chong Hui island and the mainland adjacent, and, at the other end of the harbour, Sai Wan Bay, with its easy sloping hillsides running right round to Cape Collinson. The Star Ferry Company, which is known to be a wealthy concern, might do far worse than to develop these areas and either of itself or in co-operation with one of the estate companies, erect suitable dwellings—preferably of the bungalow type—at the same time running a convenient service of boats to the city. Either of these spots is extremely healthy, and the expense of making a few roads and erecting suitable landing stages would be by no means great, while ample and large water-sheds are available for providing adequate water supplies.

The drainage question would, of course, have to be given close consideration, but this should not be a difficult matter provided the authorities permitted the adoption of the water-carriage system. In fact, if little suburban areas on these lines were provided, it would be an excellent opportunity of putting this system to the test here, and we feel sure that the improved sanitary arrangements which such a system implies would do much to popularise the new suburbs. After all there is no reason why, in a place like Hongkong, people wishing to live outside the city should be tied down to localities tapped by the tramway system. The fact is that we do not enjoy to the full the advantages of the many delightful bays and islands which lie within easy reach of the city. And if only the residential facilities were provided, we believe the manifold attractions of these seaside suburbs would make a wide appeal to many who are now compelled to live in less healthy and more noisy surroundings.

## Street Nuisances.

Since the advent of the Traffic Inspector we have had an increase of comfort in our streets, in so much as the vehicles must keep to the regulation side of the road and people know just where to expect them. This we appreciate to the full, but there is still another inconvenience which nobody seems to have taken in hand up to the present, and one just as annoying, if not more so, than the other. We refer to the practice of coolies carrying loads of all sizes and descriptions on any part of the road they think fit, and even on the footpath if desired. Coolies carrying building material—or any other for that matter—could be kept to the same side of the road as the traffic, and that would leave the centre unobstructed. This careless wandering of laden coolies is a nuisance which could be prevented quite easily.

## The Begging Nuisance.

If the police at Kowloon are on the look-out for a job they might do worse than turn their attention to the numerous beggars who infest the streets of the peninsula. Kowloon is blessed, or rather cursed, with more than its share of these individuals, a large proportion of whom are blind, short of a leg or otherwise maimed. Not only are these poor creatures a constant source of annoyance to the public, but they obstruct the traffic and incidentally expose themselves to the risk of being run over. It is a standing disgrace to the Colony that such numbers of these mendicants infest our streets, and what is needed, both in Kowloon and in Hongkong, is a weekly round-up of these wanderers, who should be either banished from the Colony or placed in some suitable institution where they could be properly cared for. The Government, in consultation with some of the local charitable societies, should give this matter its earnest attention.

## For Police or Sanitary Board?

Our readers will, we feel sure, like to hear of an edifying practice which seems to be quite common among the dhobis who use the Yaumati Pools for their laundry work. The Chinese "washman" is noted for his carefulness over all clothes which do not belong to his customer; which means that he sees no manner of use in wetting his coat and pants when he goes down into the water to pursue his calling. Before getting to work he therefore removes his own clothing and dons one or two garments from among the heap which he is about to wash. Some of our men readers will hear with quite enthusiastic joy that their underpants, for instance, have been worn by a Chinese washerman before being sent home. But, as Mr. Micasawer says, worse remains behind; for we have it on satisfactory authority that one washerwoman of an inventive turn of mind was seen, the other day, to go into the water clad in nothing but his innocence and a lady's lace, be-frilled nightgown. We gather that the police have no power to interfere in these matters, and that it is a Sanitary Board affair. Is that so?

## Is It Economy?

Our readers are asking us about another little Government matter which concerns, this time, the P.W.D. Some time since, this Department was at the labour and the ratepayers were at the expense—of erecting sign-boards

at the corners of roads at the Peak; e.g.—"Road; Numbers

40 to 60." The boards were

fastened to posts, which were sunk

in concrete and bolstered up

with cement, and, if they did

not rest on the side of over-artillery,

were, at least, strong and serviceable. Then why are they now

being taken down again, and

substituted by boards nailed to

the nearest building? Before the

original sign-posts could be put

up, there had to be, we take it, a

considerable amount of discussion,

permission-seeking, surveying,

etc; in fact a fair expenditure

of time and money. Then comes

the cost of the posts, erecting,

painting, etc. And now they are

to be pulled down again. Of

course there may be a perfectly

satisfactory explanation of all

this, if so one feels that the

public is entitled to know what

is in

## DAY BY DAY.

JUST TO BE HAPPY—TIS A FINE THING TO DO,  
TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE RATHER THAN THE BLUE,  
SAD OR SUNNY MUSING, IS LARGE-  
LY TO THE CHOOSING.  
AND JUST BEING HAPPY IS BRAVE  
WORK, AND TRUE.  
JUST BEING HAPPY—HELP OTHER  
SOULS ALONG.—  
THEIR BURDEN MAY BE HEAVY,  
AND THEY NOT STRONG;  
YOUR OWN SKY WILL LIGHTEN  
IF OTHER SKIES YOU BRIGHTEN  
WITH A HEART FULL OF SONG.—  
Saunders.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62;  
overcast.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50;  
overcast.

## The Mails.

American Mail—Closes per s.s.  
Korea to-morrow at noon.

Siberian Mail—Closes per s.s.  
Anhui to-morrow at 3 p.m.

## Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph published 51 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.15-16d.

## Christmas Week.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store will remain open until 6 p.m. during this week.

## Auction of Curios.

Mr. G. P. Lammert begins his two days' sale of antique china and curios at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, first floor, to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

"On View."  
Mr. G. P. Lammert informs us that in future when goods are on view in his saleroom a red and white flag will be flown. The customary blue and white flag will be flown on auction days.

## Ex-Hongkong Officer Wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Harvey Henderson Boys, D.S.O., son of the late Admiral Boys, has been wounded at the front. He was born in 1887, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1886. His valuable work during the plague in Hongkong in 1891 won for him the special thanks of the community.

## Bijou Theatre.

There was again a very crowded house at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night, when the third series of the Ecambole stories ("The Marquis' Inheritance") was screened. The long picture

continues the adventures of this somewhat elusive genius among Paris criminals, and gives the boboards plenty of thrills for their money. On Christmas Day there will be a special matinee at the Bijou, with a monster programme which will include "Alone with the Devil."

## Victoria Theatre.

Saturday evening saw another good house at the Victoria, and the programme provided was, as usual, a good one, the chief item being a powerful dramatic picture entitled "The Plaything of His Luck." The till also includes the Gammon Graphic, showing the world's latest news, a very comical film portraying some of the adventures of "Artimio in Love," and another interesting drama "The Strength of Men," whilst Mr. Bert Flatt and Miss Ilo Brooks continue to create, in the words of the London street hawkers, "lots of fun and roar of laughter."

## Concerning the Minotaur.

A contemporary gives the contents of a letter sent him by a member of the crew of H.M.S. Minotaur which briefly records the active amount of cruising the unit of the British squadron in China has been engaged in. The range of operations extended as far as the north of Australia at times, and each turn-out meant a cruise of some 2,000 miles. All this is as it should be, but, when we are told that "a tidy few ships have been captured; some we sank, cargo as well," we are led to wonder why these things should be. It has not been necessary for British men-of-war to sink their prizes, there are ports to which prizes can be taken or discharged. There is, therefore, no necessity for frolics of such commerce-raiding as this, so one feels that the public is entitled to know what is in

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE ALLIES' ADVANCE.

## What It Means to Make "Slight Progress."

Though the news which has come to hand over the weekend has not been characterised by anything of a sensational nature, the story which the wires tell of the operations in France and Belgium is one of distinctly satisfactory progress. In France there is a gradual creeping forward of the Allied forces, and the enemy has been made most uncomfortable by the superior artillery ranged against him; while a glance at the map of Belgium will show how well we are doing, when progress is recorded along the front from Nieuport to St. Georges. There have been desperate German attacks, to be sure, but, almost without exception, these have abjectly failed, and the enemy finds that he can do little more than guard his lines of communication. Even these are being threatened more and more every day, and with a continuance of the present steady advance of the Anglo-French troops the fate of the German armies is being slowly but surely sealed.

## A Struggle of Trenches.

It is apparent by now that all along the line the struggle is one of trenches, and an idea of the task to which the Allies have set themselves may be gathered from a statement recently issued by the Press Bureau embracing some notes from an observer serving with the Indian Army Corps. This statement shows how hard it is to make progress under the conditions in which the rival armies now find themselves, and a point or two from it may help to curb our impatience at what to the layman looks like a painfully slow advance. When, says this "observer," one talks of the front, meaning the point of nearest actual contact between the opposing forces, one speaks of something which, cannot be seen even by a spectator standing (if anyone were so rash) within 50 yards of the leading trenches. It is, as he says, part of the impressiveness of this war that there is normally nothing to be seen.

## The "Favourable Moment."

Men, prolonged in lines of enormous length and concealed so as to be invisible, exhaust every artifice, confront every risk and undergo the most trying privations in order to maintain their own positions against the combined effect of artillery fire, of hand grenades, of sniping and of hand-to-hand assaults. If they are successful in this attempt, says the commentator, it may be that the moment is judged favourable for an assault upon a German trench, and if over a long front such gallant adventures should succeed, we read in the daily message, as full of meaning to those who know the facts, that in such and such a region "we have made slight progress." A statement such as this shows that the advance of the Allies is the progress of very brave men against difficulties as great as have ever been surmounted in war.

## Berlin's Premature Joy.

Berlin badly overstepped itself in celebrating "the most decisive victory in the history of the world"—since no victory at all has been registered. In view of what is actually taking place in the fighting between the Germans and the Russians, the Berlin papers may be forgiven for their curiosity in asking why no names of battlefields or lists of captures were given out with the official story of the victory. The German public has been duly galled, as may be gathered from the latest reports from the front, and the Socialist organ, the *Vorwärts*, did not hesitate to open its mind when it spoke of the "ridiculous and misleading exaggeration" contained in the official announcement. After the recent nasty knocks which the Germans have received, the public cannot be blamed for going into ecstasy over the alleged victory; the fault is with the authorities for giving out false news—a policy which is bound to react on those who follow it.

## The German Way.

Santiago-de-Chili, Nov. 23.—The steamer Sacramento, on arrival at Valparaiso, reported that she had been seized by a German warship, taken to Juan Fernandez Island, and obliged to transfer her cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. The Chilean authorities investigating the affair, American authorities had previously denied the Sacramento as she was not in collision with the German vessel. The Chilean authorities, however, eventually allowed the vessel to proceed. The Sacramento brought to Valparaiso the crew of the French barque Valentine, which had been sunk by the Dresden.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"He was in Manila during the early part of the present year," says the *Bulletin*, "and took moving pictures of Bilibid prison and other interesting features." We understand that a "Guide to Victoria Gaol," for the use of visitors from Manila to this Colony, is contemplated by the Hongkong Amusement Committee.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Gordon, who was in charge of the case, said that on Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock, the complainant was

seen in company with another not in custody, assaulted by Chinese.

This morning at the Police

Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland,

U Pui, a Chinese, was charged

with having, in company with

another not in custody, assaulted

by the noble Germans! Bless

their hearts. Could any other race

under the sun have acted with like

large-heartedness?

"Truth told" by a German

journalist, says a *Globe* headline.

Wonders will never cease. An

anais is indeed among the

prophets.</

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## A WORTHY APPEAL.

(To the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir.—At the present critical moment when our national supremacy is more than ever dependent upon our armed forces on land and sea, there is one important unit of our great and glorious Empire who by the very unobtrusiveness of his services is liable to be overlooked, viz., the merchant sailor.

To him we turn in peace and war for the very necessities of life. By facing unflinchingly the perils that beset him day by day he has made our vast sea-borne commerce the greatest in the world. For the transport to the Mother Country of the splendid Colonial offerings of men and stores in the hour of our national need we are indebted to Merchant Jack.

Yet there are hundreds of these worthy seamen in bitter distress—old, blind, and crippled, who cannot obtain employment, and whose case is hopeless in the extreme. Shall these be left to fight unaided their uneven fight with poverty and misfortune?

For nearly half-a-century the Royal Alfred Institution has provided a Home or Pension for aged and destitute British Merchant Seamen, and an earnest appeal is made to Britons everywhere to enable the Committee to keep the flag flying and to carry on as usual their great national and beneficent work.

We appeal with confidence to our Colonial friends, as well as to those in the Homeland, for in the past our appeal has not been in vain.

Please send your contributions to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Yours faithfully,  
J. BAILLY WALKER,  
Secretary.

ALLEGED MURDER  
AT SEA.

The Cheung Chau police have reported a case of alleged murder and robbery on the high seas. The report was made to them by Chan Fat, who stated that at 4 p.m. on December 17 his master and he set sail in the junk from Macao to Shantouk. When outside Macao they noticed they were being pursued by a Chinese long-boat and at about 6 p.m., when off Tung Au Island, they were called upon to stop, by voices from the longboat. They refused to stop and the men in the long-boat opened fire on them; one bullet went over the top of the head of the master.

The boat then drew alongside and nine men, armed with revolvers and rifles, boarded the junk. They shot the master and threw him overboard. The robbers then searched the boat and one of them shot Chan Fat through the shoulder and chin, also throwing him into the sea. Fortunately, he seized the hatch of the robber's boat and swam in the water until two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, when he was picked up by another junk and landed at Cheung Chau, having been in the water for about 20 hours.

Chan Fat's master had on board about \$100 in money, while the former had over \$20 worth of clothes.

GREEKS ANXIOUS TO  
FIGHT TURKS.

We are informed that the French Consul at Harbin has received a telegram to the effect that big numbers of Greeks have made application to the British Minister for permission to join the British forces in Egypt and have also expressed to the Russian Minister a desire to join the Russian Army to fight against the Turks.

## LOCAL SPORT.

A Good Programme During Week-end.

In the football branch of sport, the R.G.A. met and defeated the Navy by three goals, at Happy Valley, on Saturday afternoon. It was unfortunate for the Navy, too, that out of the three goals that were scored against them, two were negotiated by members of their own team. The R.G.A. played well, however, and deserved the win, though it cannot be argued that they deserved such a decisive victory as the Navy's misfortunes gave them.

The Police were hopelessly outclassed in their match with the Hongkong F.C. It will be something for the myrmidons of the law to remember—beaten by six goals to nil. The result bespeaks very truthfully the nature of the game: there was not an atom of interest in it, excepting that of watching the marksmanship of the Club men as they peppered the goal. Stalker and Pennell scored a couple each and Tod and Riddell made their presence felt by each penetrating once. Good football could not be associated with the match.

The Rugby match between the Club and the Tamar was abandoned.

## CRICKET.

The Police also lost at cricket in their match against the Hongkong Club, which was rather to be expected. Sergeant Ogg, however, did not retire until he had put up the very creditable score of 31. The extras in the Police favour amounted to 33. In Kelly, the Police can boast a trundler of no mean merit. The top scorer for the Club was captain Matthews, who was caught and bowled by Kelly after registering 57. Eight of the Club's wickets were plucked as a result of Kelly's bowling. The scores were:

## Police.

Sergt. Pitt, b Matthews ... 0  
Sergt. Ogg, b Donnelly ... 31

P. C. Booker, b Matthews ... 9  
P. C. Kelly, c Donnelly, b

Baker ... 2  
L. S. Grimmett, c Egerton, b

Kennedy ... 14  
Insp. Kent, b Donnelly ... 0

P. C. Alexander, b Donnelly 3  
P. C. Matthews, b Matthews ... 0

Insp. Gerrard, b Matthews ... 0  
Insp. Withers, c Gage, b Don-

nally ... 8  
Sub. (W. F. Knapton), not out 8

Extras ... 33

## Total.

... 108 Club.

C. A. Hooper, c Grimmett, b

Kelly ... 7  
E. J. R. Mitchell, l.b.w., b

Kelly ... 11  
Capt. Matthews, c and b Kelly 57

C. C. Clarke, b Kelly ... 14  
S. S. Moore, st. Pitt, b Kelly 20

Comm. Egerton, R.N., b Grim-

mett ... 8  
A. L. Gage, b Grimmett ... 0

P. Jacks, l.b.w., b Kelly ... 2

R. Kennedy, not out ... 3

F. H. Baker, st. Pitt, b Kelly 0

D. E. Donnelly, c sub, b Kelly 15

## Extras.

... 6  
Total ... 143

C.S.C.C. v. University.

At Happy Valley on Saturday,

the Civil Service played the

University, the game ending in a

draw though the scores were very

much in favour of the Service.

Details:

Civil Service.

C. P. Martyn, c and b Anderson 31

P. T. Lamble, b Ho Wing-yuen 23

F. A. Biden, b Marley ... 7

G. S. Hellings, b Anderson ... 50

E. B. Reed, b Ho Wing-kin 2

S. C. Severn, b Ho Wing-yuen 4

R. E. O. Bird, retired hurt ... 28

R. C. Barlow, not out ..... 12

C. Sara, not out ..... 10

## Extras.

... 6

Total (6 wickets) ... 180

## Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Ho. Wing-yuen 12 1 40 3

Yew Man-chung 7 0 40 0

C. Anderson ... 5 0 21 2

G. E. Marley 8 0 30 1

Ng Seck Wong 4 0 22 0

J. A. Redmond 2 0 13 0

University.

Ng Seck-wong, c Bird, b Reed 0

Yew Man-chung, c Martyn, b Reed 0

G. E. Marley, b Reed ... 15

Ng See-yuen, c Martyn, b Reed 0

Chan Yat-kwong, b Martyn ... 1

Unconscious.

## LOCAL SPORT.

C. Anderson, b Reed ... 18  
Wei Wing-lok, c Martyn, b Reed ... 32  
Chan Wing-to, b Bird ... 0  
F. A. Redmond, not out ... 13  
Ho Wing-yuen, not out ... 0  
Extras ... 9

Total (9 wickets) ... 94  
Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

F. B. Reed ... 13 3 39 7

O. P. Martyn ... 7 1 15 1

Hon. C. Severn ... 3 0 20 0

R. E. O. Bird ... 3 1 11 1

Kowloon C.C. v. University.

A match between Kowloon O.C. and the University was played on Saturday on the K.O.C. ground.

Scores:

Kowloon C.C.

B. D. Evans, c Ng Sze-cheong,

b Rumjahn ... 0

A. G. Pile, c Ng Hon-ting b

Hall ... 9

H. Overy, b Rumjahn ... 25

A. O. Brown, retired ... 53

A. W. E. Davidson, c Yung

Hin-lung, b Rumjahn ... 6

Major Perkins, retired ... 50

W. H. Church, c Ng Sze-

cheong, b Hall ... 0

L. J. Blackburn, b Hall ... 0

A. E. Silksone, not out ... 14

H. E. Goldsmith, not out ... 11

F. P. Shroff, c Yung Hin-lung,

b Rumjahn ... 3

Extras ... 6

Total ... 177  
Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Rumjahn ... 19 0 99 4

Hall ... 11 3 35 3

Wright ... 17 0 35 0

University.

J. D. Wright, st. b Pile ... 19

Yung Hin-lung, b Major

Perkins ... 2

Ng Sze-cheong, b Overy ... 1

W. Hall, c Perkins, b Overy ... 2

A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Overy 4

Mok Hing, c Pile, b Goldsmith 15

Ng Hon-ting, c Pile, b Brown 0

Cheak Tiang-ssm, c Shroff, b

Brown ... 0

W. Gittins, c Church, b Brown 0

Wei Wing-hon, not out ... 11

J. Moraes, b Goldsmith ... 0

Extra ... 1

Total ..... 57  
Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Brown ... 6 0 16 3

Perkins ... 7 1 21 1

Overy ... 7 0 12 3

Pile ... 3 0 5 1

Goldsmith ... 2 4 2 0 2

Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.

The match between Kowloon

O.C. and Craigengower C.O.

played at Happy Valley on Saturday, resulted as follows:

Kowloon C.C.

E. Sutton, run out ... 27

J. P. Robinson, b Carvalho ... 0

Lient. Mann, b Carvalho ... 4

L. M. Whyte, l.b.w., b Carvalho 2

F. J. de Rome, c Braga, b

Pestonji ... 29

Major Robertson, not out ... 39

K. R. Macaskill, not out ... 42

Extras ... 13

Total (4 wks.) ... 156

W. L. Weaser, Dr. Forsyth,

McLennan, and Schulz did not bat.

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STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

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The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadrupole screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANDOSHA .....	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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## SHIPPING

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said  
Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 (WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.)  
Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriwawa T. 25,000 (WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama .....

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane .....

CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon .....

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo .....

KOBE .....

S'hai and Kobe .....

NAGASAKI; Kobe & Yokohama .....

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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leaves Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000	11th February
Kashima	20,000	25th February
Mishima	16,000	11th March
Siwa	25,000	25th March
Atsuta	16,000	8th April
Yasaka	25,000	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000	6th May
Kitano	16,000	20th May
Fushima	25,000	3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500	9th February
Yokohama	12,500	23rd February
Awa	12,500	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500	23rd March
Tamba	12,500	6th April
Aki	12,500	20th April
Sado	12,500	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Hulchow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong 20th Dec. 1914.

## SHIPPING

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Kept on or about	To	Will have on or about
Tilliwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tikini	S'HALI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'HALI	1st half Jan.
Tilmanoek	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HALI	1st half Feb.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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York Building.

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## LOG BOOK.

Parsons Marine Turbines. The total horse-power of marine turbines of the Parsons type completed and under construction in England and abroad amounts to about 12,360,000 h.p., an increase during the last 12 months of about 1,700,000 h.p. Of the total nearly 10,520,000 h.p. is, or will be, employed for the propulsion of warships, and over 1,850,000 h.p. in mercantile vessels and yachts. The use of geared turbine machinery for ship propulsion is extending rapidly, and 126 vessels built or building are wholly or partly fitted with such machinery, of an aggregate of about 1,000,000 h.p. These include 62 vessels of 620,000 h.p. ordered during the past year by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Union of New Zealand, Ellerman, and other lines.

## A Notable Motor Ship.

The activity in warship construction has had the effect of diverting attention from developments in mercantile ship design. It is true that under present conditions but few orders are being placed for new tonnage, but some of the ships which were in hand at the outbreak of war illustrate the tendency to employ the Diesel engine in still larger units than heretofore for ship propulsion. One of these, the 5,000-ton, twin-screw, motor-ship Mississippi, is certainly among the largest ocean-going, motor-driven vessels which have yet been built, and her engines, which have been constructed on the Clyde, and which are each of 1,600 i.h.p., are the most powerful which yet stand to the credit of any British establishment. It is interesting to note that the four-stroke cycle single-acting six-cylinder type has been employed. The ship, which is now ready to undergo her trials, is a remarkable example of a cargo carrier in which the use of steam has been entirely avoided, for not only are Diesel engines employed for purposes of propulsion, but auxiliary oil engines have been fitted to generate electricity for the operation of the auxiliary machinery, including the steering-gear, and winches.

## Captain Mace's Protest.

Meers, Smith Bell and Company, Ltd., consignees of the ill-fated steamer Shirley, which burned in the Pacific ocean on her way to Manila via Yokohama, on September 1 and was abandoned on September 2, have just received from Japan a copy of Captain Mace's protest of the burning of s.s. Shirley. She had on board a big cargo for Manila. They are having copies of the protest printed and will distribute them to the local consignees as soon as possible. *Manila Bulletin.*

## Shortage in Dock Labour at Liverpool.

So serious is the shortage of labour at the docks that the Liverpool Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have decided to suggest to the Board of Trade to send to Liverpool unemployed from other towns. A disinclination on the part of labourers to work regularly and restrictions of the Dock Labourer's Union are suggested as causes of the shortage.

## America's Need of Ships.

Speaking to the members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, discussed the possibilities of the merchants of the United States extending their foreign trade. He said:—"One week of the European war did more to convince the American people that foreign trade is necessary to our domestic prosperity than ten years of academic discussion. At present there is no lack of shipping facilities, as there are more ships than cargoes to all parts of the world. Our trade is not halted through lack of transportation, but we should analyse this apparent security. The greater part of our overseas commerce is still being carried in foreign ships, and is therefore vulnerable to the hazards of war. We need more liberal navigation laws, rather than subsidies." Mr. William H. Douglas, president of the Arkell and Douglas Company, speaking on the same occasion, said:—"Although we boast of the Panama Canal, we will have no ships to go through it."

## Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

**LEXANDRA CAFE.**

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
KOBE & Moji	Hopsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at noon
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta, Kumsang*		Tues., 22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang*	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta, Yatshing		Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta, Fooshing		Thur., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang*	Sun., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Mon., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta, Namsang*		Tue., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.
Return Tours to Japan.		

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Woihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpona, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.

## TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" &amp; "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

W'ORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, } G'lenyle	15th Jan.
TACOMA & P'LAND, }	

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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Agents.

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WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

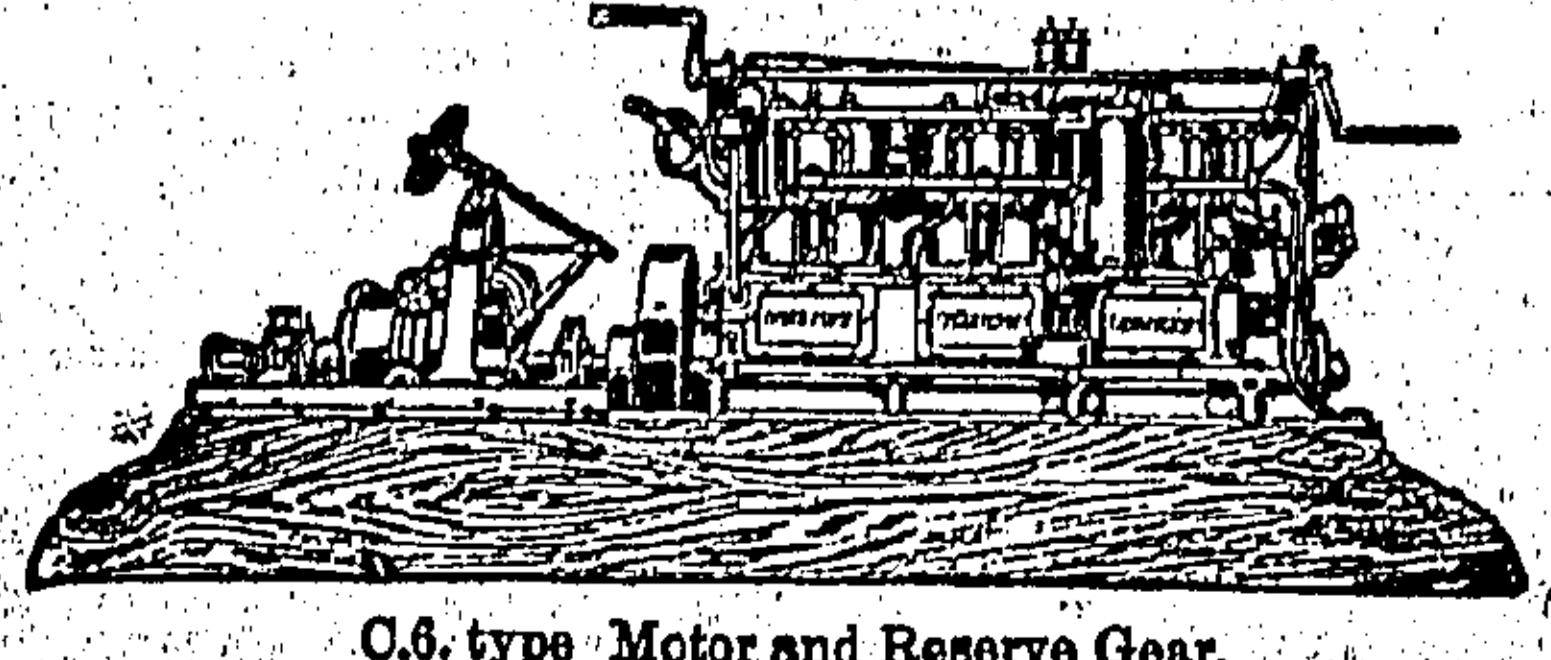
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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TELEPHONE NO. 101.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via F'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. ss. SIBERIA arrived at Manila on Friday, December 15, at 8 a.m. and was despatched from that port for Hongkong Sunday morning December 20, making her due to arrive at this port Tuesday morning, December 22.

## CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO &amp; STRAITS.

The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Hopseang, Br. ss. 1,339, Robertson, 15th Inst.—Sagun, 9th Inst., Rice—M. & Co.

Cowrie, Br. ss. 3,025, 16th Inst.—Tenten, 8th Inst., Ballast—A. P. Co.

Chingchow, Br. ss. 1,102, J. Doyle, 17th Inst.—Holloway, 11th Inst., Cement Stone—G. T. & Co.

Fritjof, Norw. ss. 891, J. Christensen, 16th Inst.—Karast, 9th Inst., Gen.—Green Is. Cement Co.

Solin, Norw. ss. 864, D. Hovbrendt, 16th Inst.—Bangkok, 5th Inst., Rice—T. & Co.

Appling, Chinese ss. 1,156, Paramore, 16th Inst.—Tien-tsin, 17th Inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Wingaang, Br. ss. 1,617, Lithuan, 19th Inst.—Swatow, 16th Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Rynho Maru, Jap. ss. 1,743, Kameda, 14th Inst.—Dairen, 8th Inst., Gen.—B. K.

C. Radolfo, Br. ss. 3,875, Mathias, 14th Inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct., Coal—Admiralty.

Hongwan, J. Br. ss. 2,060, Mason, 18th Inst.—Rangoon, 8th Inst., Gen.—Chinese.

Wakanatu Maru, Jap. ss. 2,873, Yamane, 14th Inst.—Wakanatu, 18th Inst., Coal—M. B. G. K.

Korea, Am. ss. 3,780, A. W. Nelson, 15th Inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Demodoco, Br. ss. 4,269, A. S. Dodd, 15th Inst.—Liverpool, 7th ult., Gen.—B. S. & S.

Sohu Maru, Jap. ss. 1,119, Hattori, 18th Inst.—Swatow, 19th Inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

## TO SAIL

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bill of Lading can be issued to New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

### EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

#### ALMOST STRANGLED BY CHINESE RUFFIANS.

Five Years and the "Cat" for Robbers.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, three Chinese, named Man Sing, Lin Ki and Li Ki, coolies, were arraigned on an indictment charging them with a gang robbery, and assaulting Alexander Carmichael, an engineer, at Taikoo Sugar Refinery, on December 1, with intent to rob.

The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. E. B. Shepherd (foreman), J. Rodger, L. G. Rodger, J. A. V. Ribeiro, E. J. Ainslie, C. M. Soares, and A. F. Osmond.

The Hon. Attorney General prosecuted, the prisoners being undefended.

Outlining the case, the Attorney General said the three were charged with a gang robbery on Mr. Carmichael, who lived at the "Joss House," Quarry Bay, on the morning of December 1. About two or three o'clock that morning he awoke to find himself being attacked by some Chinese. A struggle ensued and they tried to choke him, but two Indian watchmen and an Indian constable came, and the three prisoners were arrested in the house. They were charged with assaulting Mr. Carmichael with intent to rob. The only defence they made, if it could be called a defence, was that though they went to rob him and steal from him, no one of them assaulted him. The first prisoner said he intended to rob the European of his money, but did not mean to attack him. He did not try to strangle him. The second prisoner said he did intend to steal, but he did not try to strangle the complainant. The third prisoner said he did not assault the European. He admitted entering the house and intending to steal things. Complainant got to the spittoon and threw it at him. Prisoner did not strike him. The Attorney General thought, however, that the jury would, from the evidence, be satisfied that the three prisoners did attack Mr. Carmichael, and that at all events they went there with the common design of stealing the complainant's things and carrying out that design by force against him. That was quite sufficient to find them guilty of assault with intent to rob. They were all there in furtherance of that common design.

Dr. Koch spoke to finding finger-marks on the chest of the complainant.

His Lordship:—Have you any evidence to ask the doctor?

First Prisoner:—Can you not speak on our behalf, doctor, to say that we did not do it?

His Lordship:—That is hardly in the doctor's province. (To the witness): What were the marks of the fingers indicative of?

Witness said that probably they were gripping his neck.

His Lordship:—To throttle him?

Witness:—Quite possibly.

Complainant said he was awakened by the men gripping his throat, at about two o'clock in the morning. He tried to get the men off him as far as he could. They tried to gag him and put a piece of cloth and a piece of wood in his mouth. It was dark at the time. There were three or four men.

The Attorney General:—Did they do anything else?

Witness:—Well, they left me in such a state I had to go to the hospital.

What did they strike you with?

I think it was the spittoon. Continuing witness said that when the watchmen came, the

### MISSING SIBERIAN MAIL.

Steamer Sunk in North Sea.

The Post Office issues the following notification:—

The public are informed that the a.s. Atle has been sunk in the North Sea. This steamer had on board the mails from London via Siberia dated 6th and 7th of November, destined for Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China. There is no notification of the recovery of the mail.

prisoners were rounded up. The watchman shut the door. The watchman caught the three prisoners on the top of witness. He thought there were more than three men there; there were three on the top of him on the bed.

His Lordship:—You seem a pretty strong man; you might make short work of two of these fellows?—Yes, my Lord, but I was asleep when they got me.

No. 1 Watchman Naran Das told on hearing the noise he went to complainant's house and there found the three prisoners on the top of the complainant. He got the men off. Along with an Indian constable he arrested two of them. Another Indian watchman arrested the other.

His Lordship said that witness' conduct was worthy of all praise, and he complimented him. The second watchman said he only saw three men there. This statement was corroborated by the Indian constable.

The first prisoner said:—We all went there with the intention of robbing the European of his money and wealth. On getting up to the house, he woke up and attacked us. It was he who assaulted us, not we who assaulted him. He called out and in answer to his call the Indians came on the scene. When they came there they produced the galvanized iron wire and bound us (prisoners) together with it. It was the European who damaged the spittoon by bagging it on us.

After we were bound up with the wire, we were taken to the police station, and on our way, just by the gate, towards Quarry Bay, we

were very severely assaulted by the three Indians. Our statements were extracted from us by the sergeant by means of his fists (loud laughter). We were kicked and beaten with sticks. That is all I have to say. Not only did the sergeant hit us with the top of his boot, but also with the sole of it.—(laughter).

The second man said the Inspector forced them to admit their guilt by assaulting them.

The third man told a similar story. He went there to rob the European and "when he saw me he threw a spittoon at me"

—(laughter).

The prisoners were found guilty.

We are asked to remind our readers that booking opens at Moutrie's to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. for the second, charity performance to be given this season by the A.D.C., on Saturday, January 2nd, at 9.15 p.m. and on Wednesday, (matinee) January 6th, at 4.30 p.m.

The Belgian Refugee Relief Fund is the charity selected this time, with which there is surely none more deserving or popular. For this reason alone it is confidently expected that there will be a big demand for seats, so that those who do not wish to be disappointed are advised to book early. The entertainment will be in the nature of a Fairy Ballet, and, whilst in no way striving to compare with their recent ambitious "Bluebird" production, it will be found to possess a novel charm of its own that should appeal to both young and old, especially to those who allow themselves to be carried away by the seasonal atmosphere it conveys.

### DEATH OF A SOUTH WALES BORDERER.

Funeral in Happy Valley.

As announced in our special Sunday afternoon edition, Private J. Clapp, 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, died in the Military Hospital on Saturday. The deceased soldier was one of six men who were wounded at the siege of Tsingtao on board the s.s. Tai Lee, on a journey from Canton, on November 12.

Prisoner said deceased fell down dead.

The Hon. Attorney General said there was a quarrel between the deceased and a cook-boy about some money. The prisoner, who happened to be the father of the boy, intervened in the quarrel and he and deceased fought.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M.

Hodgson, appeared for the pro-

secution, and the Hon. Mr. H. E.

Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr.

C. A. S. Russ, defended.

The jury was as follows:—

Messrs. A. Ritchie, F. Gomes, R.

D. Wilks, E. D. da Costa, F. A.

Gago, J. M. do Rosario Xavier,

and A. Mackenzie.

At the outset, the Hon. Mr.

Pollock applied for particulars of

the charge and of the circum-

stances which were alleged to give

rise to suspicion.

The prisoner was charged under

a section which said that any person who made, or had in his possession, or under

his control, any explosive sub-

stance in such circumstances as

to give rise to a reasonable suspicion

that he had it for an unlawful

object, unless he could show that

he made or had it in his posses-

sion for a lawful purpose, should

be guilty of manslaughter.

The only defence, apparently, which the defendant suggested was that the deceased assaulted him first, but it did not matter, as his Lordship would tell them, in a case of that kind, who actually struck the first blow.

Dr. Macfarlane said the

injury to the skull was such as

could have been caused by a fall.

The injury was quite recent.

A witness said that after

deceased fell he did not get up

again. There was a quarrel

between deceased and the pri-

soner before they fought. Both

were very excited. In his opinion

the prisoner struck the deceased

first. He did not see deceased

strike a blow before that.

The jury found the prisoner

guilty and recommended him to

the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship, in passing sen-

tence, said no one supposed

that prisoner wished to bring

about the death of the deceased.

Medical evidence had shown that

the deceased died as the re-

sult of a fall, but that fall was the result of a blow

which the prisoner gave. He

was very glad to give effect to

the jury's recommendation; it

was a very unfortunate occurrence

altogether. Prisoner would go

to prison for six months with

hard labour.

One Design Class.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy

(S.), Trocadero Rock (S.). Distance:

8.45 miles. Preparatory gun:

2.25 p.m.; starting gun 2.30 p.m.

Finishing Time:

Alesa Scratch 4.37.24

Bonita 4.48.45

Daphne D.N.S.

Allanah 4.49.24

Halcyon D.N.S.

Pts. Pts.

Position. for Races, to date.

1 Alesa 6 14

2 Allanah 4 10

3 Bonita 3 11

4 Daphne 0 6

5 Halcyon 0 0

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## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on  
WEDNESDAY,  
the 23rd December, 1914, com-  
mencing at 11 a.m. at No. 6  
Morrison Hill.

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture.  
On view from Tuesday, the 22nd  
December.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & Curios.  
(Just arrived from the North,  
being the property of the well-  
known Dealers Messrs. Kwong  
Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on  
Tuesday & Wednesday, the  
22nd & 23rd December, 1914,  
commencing each day at 2.30  
p.m. at No. 8 Queen's Road Cen-  
tral, First Floor.

A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & Curios from  
Sung to Ming Dynasties and  
Kaishi to T'ouk'wang Periods  
comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue  
and White vases, Plates, Bowls  
and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-euf Vases, White  
"Goddess of Mercy."

Bronze Incense Burners and  
Vases (Ming).

Five Crystal Vases and Snuff  
Bottles, Agate and Porcelain.

Snuff Bottles and Jade Orna-  
ments.

5-coloured Porcelain Plaques.  
N.B.—The Undersigned will  
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to  
the genuineness of the articles  
offered.

On view from Friday, the 18th  
December.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT  
Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-  
TIONS of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-  
day, the 28th day of December,  
1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of  
the Public Works Department,  
by Order of His Excellency the  
Governor, of the right to quarry  
Stone on the following Lots of  
Crown Land around Kowloon  
Bay, in the New Territories, and  
elsewhere in the Colony of  
Hongkong, for period extending  
from the 1st day of January up  
to and including the 31st day of  
December, 1915.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale and Registry No.	Locality	Approximate Area in Acres	Upper Annual Ground Rent
Hok Un		8.41	\$1,900
Ma tau Kok		6.10	690
Do.		4.60	1,120
Ma Ti		1.91	330
Jordan Road, Kowloon		4.63	1,470
Yumati		2.93	1,360
Neu Tau Kok		8.07	950
Sai Tau Wan		16.53	2,050
Ngau Shi Wan		12.30	4,000
Neu Tui Mai		1.03	770

## NOTICES

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.  
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.  
The Latest Improvements to  
Lasting Workmanship and Pain-  
Operations. No charge for examinations.  
Fee moderate. Diploma. Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,  
54, Queen's Road Central  
(Corner of Flora Street),  
Telephone 62.

Don't go after the Show  
Super, but Refreshments  
AT THE RA CAFE.  
Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.  
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB  
PRESENTS AT THE  
THEATRE ROYAL

An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

## THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,  
Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B., and Commodore  
R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

A BALLET  
ENTITLED

## "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEAUX.

Booking at Moutries from:

TUESDAY, December 22nd at 9 a.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE.—Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 22nd December,

The Sensational Dramas

"GIPSY BLOOD"

and

"JOHN STERLING, ALDERMAN"

Also

Comic Interesting & Industrial Films.

Last Week of Flatt & Brooks. (Entertainers).

Thursday, 24th December,

GRAND XMAS TREE MATINEE

4 p.m. Matinees on

Friday, Saturday & Sunday.

Look out for the

"BELL OF RHEIMS"

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

## 4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 19th December.  
3rd SERIES. "ROCAMBOLE"

The Terror of Paris

"THE MARQUIS'S INHERITANCE"

in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 feet,

a great thrilling detective drama

"MAX ON THE BRINY"

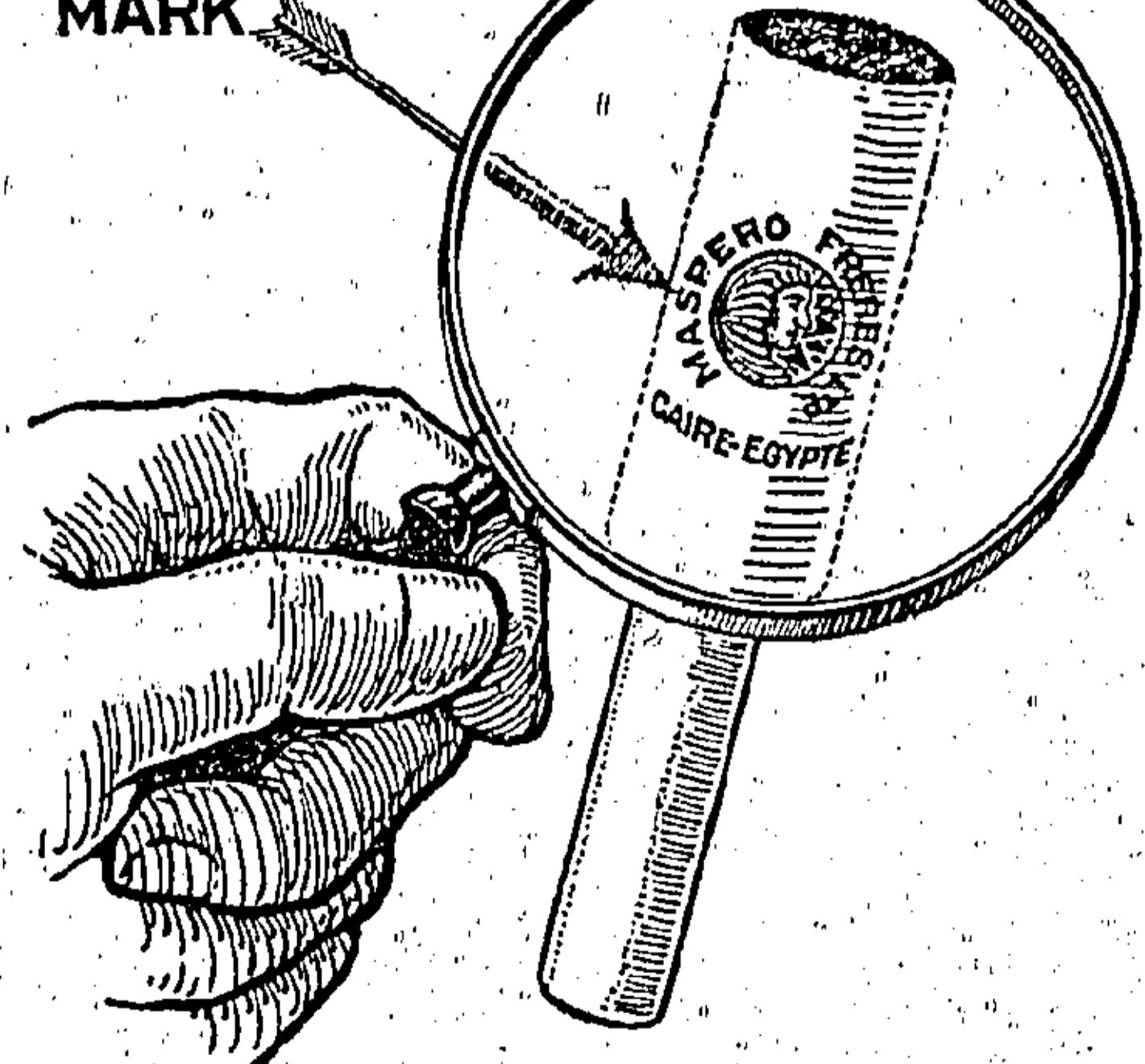
By request.

Coming Soon: 5th SERIES

WAR PICTURES.

## NOTICES.

## BUSINESS AS USUAL.

TRADE  
MARK

## OBtainable EVERYWHERE.

## "FELUCCA" Cigarettes.

Fresh Supplies Arriving Weekly.

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

INNOCENT: Her Fancy and His Fact. Mario Correlli	\$1.75	NAPOLEON I. A. BIOGRAPHY, by Auguste Fournier. 2 vols.	8.50
THE WIFE OF SIR ISAAC HAR- MAN, H. G. Wells	1.75	THE MISCELLANY OF A JAPANESE PRIEST, translated by W. N. Porter	1.75
THE WALTERS. J. J. Bell	1.75	THE GARDEN OF KAMA, LAURENCE HOPE, Illustrated by Byam Shaw.	1.75
ECHOES FROM THE FLEET, L. C. Cornford	1.60	LOVE AFFAIRS OF THE VATICAN, Dr. Hippolyte	1.20
THE RED CROSS IN WAR, Mary Billington	80	THE ROMANCE OF THE BEAVER, A. A. Norton	80
MASH'S WAR MANUAL	1.60	RUDDOLPH ECKEN, W. Tudor Jones CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE & FOODS, Dr. H. H. Low and H. J. Smith	4.80
HOW THE NATIONS WAGED WAR, J. M. Kennedy	80	PRACTICAL PICTORIAL PHOTO- GRAPHY	80
BRITISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT, R. Hodder	80	MURRO'S ENGINEERS' ANNUAL 1915	2.00
DAILY TELEGRAPH GAZETTEER AND WAR MAP OF WESTERN EUROPE, NO. 4.	1.00	XMAS CARDS	80
THROUGH SIBERIA, THE LAND OF THE FUTURE, F. J. M. Mannion	12.00	CALENDARS 1915	12.00
ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE, SCOTT'S NORTHERN PARTY, R. E. Priestley	12.00		

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食

	lbs.	cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut.—Mei Lung Pa	21	10
" Corned.—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	12
" Roast.—Shiu	21	30
" Breast.—Ngau Lam	19	6
" Soup.—Tong Yuk	16	10
" Steak.—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	10
" do.—Sirlion.—Ngau Lau	33	10
" Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	26	10
Bullock's Brains.—No ...	per set 12	8
" Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li	each 50	10
" corned.—Ham Ngau Li	60	10
" Head.—Ngau Tau	\$1.20	10
" Heart.—Ngau Sum	1b. 14	10
" Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kin	22	10
" Fest.—Ngau Keuk	each 12	10
" Kidneys.—Ngau Yiu	12	10
" Tail.—Ngau Mei	30	10
" Liver.—Ngau Kon	1b. 13	10
" Tripe (undressed).—Ngau To	6	10
Calves' Head & Feet.—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	10
Mutton Chop.—Yeung Pei Kwat	26	10
" Leg.—Yeung Pei	26	10
" Shoulder.—Yeung Shau	24	10
Pigs' Chitlings.—Chu Chong	27	10
" Brains.—Chu No	per set 24	10
" Foot.—Chu Keuk	1b. 14	10
" Fry.—Chu Chap	16	10
" Head.—Chu Tsu	16	10
" Heart.—Chu Sam	each 12	10
" Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	18	10
" Liver.—Chu Kon	1b. 27	10
Pork, Chop.—Chu Pai Kwat	28	10
" Cured.—Ham Chu Yuk	28	10
" Leg.—Chu Pei	30	10
" Fat or Lard.—Chu Yau	20	10
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young Tau Keuk	60	10
" Heart.—Young Sam	each 8	10
" Kidneys.—Young Yiu	12	10
" Liver.—Young Kon	1b. 27	10
Sucking Pigs, to order.—Obu Tsai	22	10
Suet, Beef.—Shang Ngau Yau	22	10
Mutton.—Shang Yeng Yau	27	10
Veal.—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	10
Sausages.—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	10
Lard.—Chu Yau	22	10

POULTRY.

肉

	cts.
Chicken.—Kai Tsai	1b. 30
Capon, Large, Small.—Sin Kai	30
Ducks.—Ap	24
Doves.—Pan Kau	18

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Sorbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilization. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rats 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prusken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Parishes opened outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege began by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German minelayer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sinks by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Aixcourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rethymno; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German's *U*-boats in the North Sea.

Sept. 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

Sept. 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

Sept. 22.—Germans impose war-levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians roar at Austrians along the Drina.

Sept. 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

Sept. 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koerisberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

Sept. 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers of Heligoland.

Sept. 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

Sept. 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

Sept. 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Oct. 1.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications.

Oct. 5.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

Sept. 4.—Russians occupy Haia. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

Sept. 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 371.2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted.

Sept. 13.—Whole German cavalry reported exhausted. British provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, Germany. New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Bevigny and Brabant-le-ROI. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupying Rethymno; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German's *U*-boats in the North Sea.

Sept. 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

Sept. 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

Sept. 22.—Germans impose war-levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians roar at Austrians along the Drina.

Sept. 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

Sept. 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koerisberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

Sept. 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers of Heligoland.

Sept. 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

Sept. 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

Sept. 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Oct. 1.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications.

Oct. 5.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

Sept. 4.—Russians occupy Haia. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

Sept. 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

"real progress" reported.

Sept. 14.—Announced that Russian cruiser sinks two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomaria and captures the Pontopor (Emden's supply ship) of Sumatra.

Sept. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sinks by submarine in the North Sea.

Sept. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Sept. 17 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Sept. 23.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Sept. 24.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Sept. 25.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemlobug and a French destroyer.

Sept. 26.—Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombs Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Sept. 27.—Reported that the Emden sinks the Russian cruiser Jemlobug and a French destroyer.

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penetrated Egyptian territory.

Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologizes to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

## Commercial.

Trade Between Japan and Europe  
Drafts on London are now accepted by banks in Japan as freely as before the outbreak of war, says a Japanese contemporary, and the war risk rate has declined to 1 per cent. Difficulties of shipment to Europe have therefore been removed—except so far as they are occasioned by a lack of steamers—and as by this time the stocks of Japanese goods in Europe must be about exhausted, a revival in trade is expected. The space allotted to Kobe in the Kitano Maru, which sailed for Europe on the 12th instant, was all taken up, as also in that in the Fushimi Maru on the 19th, green peas, copper, and general cargo being the chief items for shipment.

## Copper

It has already been reported how the London copper market opened higher than had been expected, and then dropped, the decline being attributed chiefly to the coming into play of the large stocks on the American market. The Mainichi quotes a London advice of December 1, according to which prices have risen from the £54 6s. last quoted to £55 17s. 6d., or five shillings above the unexpectedly high opening price. This is an extraordinary rise (though for copper it is, of course, still a very low price), and Japanese holders are anxious to dispose of their holdings at this rate, fearful that the American stocks may depress the market again.

## Antimony

Antimony had shown a tendency to increase in price for some years past, and the war has sent it up to Y. 17 per picul for the sulphate and Y. 30 per picul for refined antimony in Japan—rates which the *Akai* does not consider in any way abnormal seeing how prices soared during the Russo-Japanese war. Contractors may be roughly divided into two classes—those who made forward contracts and are experiencing the exquisite pain of parting with their goods for a much lower price than they could obtain in the open market, and those who are getting new orders at very remunerative rates.

## NOTICES.

MR. N. NOGAWA,  
OF KYOTO,

Exhibiting at  
MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,  
Des Vœux Road,

A specially selected assortment  
of Kyoto inlaid  
Bronze, Damascene, Cloisonne  
& Satsuma Objects of Art.

Exhibition and Sale from 16th to  
26th December.

N. NOGAWA.  
c/o Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR,  
Alexandra Building.

HONGKONG HOTEL:

By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

CLOSING UP SALES.  
D. CHELLARAM,  
SILK STORE,

56, Queen's Road Central, is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at reduction 50 per cent off the prices, for only two weeks. Early inspection solicited.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO  
FUND FOR THE ALLIED  
FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:

"South China Morning Post,"  
"Hongkong Telegraph."

Geo. J. B. Sayer,  
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.

The Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

## NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1866.

SUN LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Vœux Road.  
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER  
£40,000,000.  
FUNDS EXCEEDED  
£11,000,000.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

VARNISHES,  
PAINTS, COLOURS,  
ENAMELS, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

## WILKINSON, HEYWOOD &amp; CLARK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1796)

LONDON &amp; LIVERPOOL.

STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG  
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

G. R.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate which should be clearly marked "Tender for lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, 28th December, 1914, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five hundred dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained should the tender be accepted.

Particulars of the terms of lease etc. may be obtained on personal application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

G. R.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the letting of the Old Post Office building from the 1st January to 31st December, 1915, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office.

Each tender should bear on the cover the words, "Tender for Lease of Old Post Office Building" and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the Conditions above referred to should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. R.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Immediately, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, & 11, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, recently colour-washed. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, £58 per month. Particulars on application to O.C. A.S.C., Victoria Bk., Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 5 Austin Avenue.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,  
Consul General,  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

## NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1866.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER  
£40,000,000.  
FUNDS EXCEEDED  
£11,000,000.

60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

STERLING  
£1,500,000 at 2/-  
— \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... \$18,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:  
\$33,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF  
PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman,  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy  
Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB  
MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.  
London Bankers—London  
County and Westminster  
Limited.

HONGKONG—Interest Allowed:  
On Current Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per  
annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per  
annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per  
annum.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE  
BANK IS CONDUCTED BY THE  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION

RULES MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IS ALLOWED ON THE MINIMUM MONTHLY  
BALANCES AT 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

DEPOSITORS MAY TRANSFER AT THEIR  
OPTION BALANCES OF \$100 OR MORE  
TO THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANK TO BE PLACED ON FIXED  
DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

ADMISSION: 50 CTS.

## NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT  
LOAN AND MORTGAGE  
CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000.)

LOANS ON MORTGAGE OF HOUSE PROPERTY, &c.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE.

ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANTIALE.

LOANS MADE ON THE PROVIDENT  
SYSTEM.

(RATES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

UNDELTAKEN AND EXECUTED.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, 16th March, 1908.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY  
INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED  
STATES NOW HOLDING REGULAR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE OR EMERGENCY  
PASSPORTS ARE REQUIRED TO PRESENT  
THEMSELVES WITHIN TWO WEEKS TO  
A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR OFFICER  
OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
INSERTION IN SUCH PASSPORT OF A  
DECLARATION AS TO THE COUNTRY IN  
WHICH SUCH PASSPORT IS TO BE USED  
AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH  
COUNTRIES ARE TO BE VISITED AND  
FOR THE ATTACHMENT TO SUCH PASSPORT  
OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE  
HOLDER. WITHOUT SUCH STATEMENT  
AND SUCH PHOTOGRAPH PASSPORTS  
HERETOFORE GRANTED CITIZENS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OR PERSONS OWNING  
ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES  
MAY BE REGARDED AS INVALID.

NOTICE ALSO IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
HEREAFTER A PERSON APPLYING  
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OR TO  
A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR OFFICER  
OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED  
TO ISSUE EMERGENCY PASSPORTS  
FOR A REGULAR OR EMERGENCY PASSPORT  
IS REQUIRED TO STATE IN WHAT  
COUNTRY HE INTENDS TO USE SUCH  
PASSPORT AND IF ANY SUCH  
COUNTRY IS AT WAR TO STATE BRIEFLY  
FOR WHAT OBJECT HE INTENDS TO GO  
THERE. A STATEMENT IN THE FOLLOWING  
FORM WILL BE WRITTEN UPON THE  
FACE OF THE PASSPORT ISSUED  
EITHER BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OR BY THE DIPLOMATIC OR  
CONSULAR AUTHORITY.

"THE PERSON TO WHOM THIS  
PASSPORT IS ISSUED HAS DECLARED  
UNDER OATH THAT HE DESIRES IT FOR  
USE IN COUNTRIES HEREAFTER NAMED  
FOR THE FOLLOWING OBJECTS.....

"THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID FOR  
USE IN OTHER COUNTRIES EXCEPT IN  
NECESSARY TRANSIT TO OR FROM THE  
COUNTRIES NAMED."

THE HOLDER IS ALSO REQUIRED TO  
SUBMIT A SMALL UNMOUNTED  
PHOTOGRAPH OF HIMSELF OR HERSELF  
IN DUPLICATE, ONE COPY OF WHICH  
WILL BE ATTACHED TO THE PASSPORT.  
WITH APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS  
PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE SUBMITTED IN  
DUPLICATE.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,  
Consul General,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Immediately, Nos. 3,  
4, 5, 6, & 11, Austin Avenue,  
Kowloon, recently colour-washed.

Rent, including use of electric  
light fittings, £58 per month.

Particulars on application to  
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## DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Onopus* is safe. German

regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half percent premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium, less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strong points in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopka, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flights to Zepelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German submarine heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships, on Monday, bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. It is announced register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship *Bulwark* blown up at Steernes.Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers *Malacca* and *Primo* near Steernes.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that

German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologizes to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at E-sen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De We captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens.

Dec. 9.—General Beyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vial River. Announced that German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

Dec. 10.—Announced that German cruiser *Nurnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands.

Dec. 11.—Allies make marked progress in Flanders. Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

Dec. 12.—Announced that German cruiser *Nurnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands.

Dec. 13.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yer canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. Li Bisse captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarines B11 enter Dardanelles and blow up Turkish battleship *Mesoudiyeh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. *Bulwark* was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruiser shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros.

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